

A NEW VARIETY OF SCAPHINOTUS.

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The specimens in our collections under the name *Scaphinotus* (or *Cychrus*) *ridingsii* Bland include two forms, as I was first informed by Mr. H. S. Barber, of the U. S. National Museum. One form inhabits the region drained by the Potomac River and is the form first described by Bland, his type locality being "Hampshire Co., Virginia,"¹ which since the separation of West Virginia, has become part of the latter state and is near the source of the Potomac. Other specimens of this typical form were collected by myself near Warm Springs, Bath Co., Virginia, in October, 1899, by sifting deep accumulations of leaves in the woods or by seeing them cross the path at dusk. In recent years, nine specimens of the typical form have been found near Washington, D. C., on the Virginia shore of the Potomac, opposite Plummer's Island. Two of these were found at night by Mr. Barber while hunting food for his Lampyride larvæ. All these typical *ridingsii* have thus been found near the Potomac River or its tributaries.

A different form, distinguishable by its broader shape, shorter and more coarsely punctate elytra, inhabits that part of Pennsylvania drained by the Monongahela River and its tributaries and is apparently more common in collections than the typical form, with which it has been confused. It is first referred to by Bland a year after his original description in his statement that Mr. H. Ulke "captured several specimens in the neighborhood of Altoona, Pa."² It was the form before Dr. Geo. H. Horn when he wrote "the specimens I have seen were all collected by Mr. Ulke, near Cresson Springs, Pa.,"³ and the basis of his comparison of *ridingsii* with "a diminutive *andrewsii*"; and has perhaps become for many collectors the sole representative of Bland's species. However the difference has not remained unnoticed for Mr. Chas. Liebeck gave in *Entomological News*⁴

¹ Proc. Ent. Soc. Phil., I, 1863, p. 353.

² Proc. Ent. Soc. Phil., II, 1864, p. 323.

³ Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., VII, 1878, p. 174.

⁴ Ent. News, X, p. 193; pl. VI, figs. 10-12.

in 1899 figures of three forms of *ridingsii* from Virginia, Pennsylvania and Tennessee, and called attention to the narrower form and finer punctuation of the typical form. Dr. Hans Roeschke in his Monograph of the tribe Cychrini⁵ cites Liebeck's article but includes without discrimination the localities Pa., Va., W. Va., Tenn., contenting himself with the remark that the Tennessee form "seems from the figure to be unusually large, broad and compact."⁶

Recently Mr. W. S. Fisher of the U. S. National Museum, has sent me four specimens of the Pennsylvania form; there is another in the collection of the American Museum, and about forty in the collection of Mr. G. W. J. Angell of New York, all, I believe collected by Mr. T. N. Brown, of Uniontown, Fayette Co., Pa. From correspondence with Mr. Brown I learn that they have been taken in the deep gorges running back into Chestnut Ridge, the most western ridge of the Allegheny mountains and especially in one restricted locality in a deep, heavily timbered valley, where several species of snails are plentiful. Six were found under one small stone engaged in feeding on small snails and frequently the beetles clung to their food until transferred to the killing bottle. Other localities from which specimens of this form have been seen are Charleroi, Washington Co., Pa., and Wall, Allegheny Co., Pa.; all these localities are in a region west of the mountain divide and drained by the Monongahela River, the waters of which reach the Gulf of Mexico, through the Ohio and Mississippi, while the waters of the Potomac reach the Atlantic Ocean. The divergence in the Cychrini caused by the faunal boundary of the Allegheny Mts., which has already⁷ been pointed out in the variations of several other species is therefore again illustrated by these two forms of *ridingsii*, the typical form occurring in the Potomac valleys and the other form, which I propose to call variety

⁵ Ann. Mus. Hung., 1907, p. 150.

⁶ It may be noted that Dr. Roeschke does not include Bland's 1864 reference in his bibliography and quotes the length 12.5 mm., given by Horn without investigation. Dr. Henry Skinner has kindly remeasured the specimens in the collection of the Amer. Ent. Soc. which include Bland's type and Horn's specimens, and writes me "the type from Virginia measures 15 mm. . . . the other four measure 17, 17, 18, and 18.5 respectively." As Horn's measurement was made from the latter, it may be stated with certainty that his "12.5 mm." is simply a typographic error for 17.5 mm.

⁷ JOURN. N. Y. ENT. SOC., XXII, 1914, p. 139.

monongahelæ occurring in the Monongahela valleys west of the mountains.

***Scaphinotus ridingsii monongahelæ* n. var.**

Similar to *S. ridingsii* in the fine complete striation and in the tarsal characters of the male and varying similarly in color, but differing in the form of the thorax, which is broader in front of the middle but equally narrow at base, allowing the flanks to be partially seen from above; and differing especially in the form of the elytra, which are shorter, broader, more regularly and evenly arcuate at the sides, broadest at middle, and in the punctures of the elytral striæ, which are coarser. Length, 17-18 mm.; width, 7-8 mm., the ♀ slightly broader than the ♂.

Type, ♂, in my collection, from Uniontown, Pa. Other specimens from the same locality are in the collections of W. S. Fisher, U. S. Nat. Mus., G. W. J. Angell, and Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. The width of typical *ridingsii* is 6-7 mm., and the broadest ♀ I have seen is no wider than the ♂ of *monongahelæ*.

Since this article was written, Mr. Liebeck has kindly allowed me to examine his Tennessee specimen, which was found by a conchologist while hunting snails. It also belongs with var. *monongahelæ*.

**A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS ANTHOPHILAX
LEC. (COL.).**

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The species which I am describing has been represented for some time in my collection, and though a unique, is sufficiently distinct to warrant me in naming it and I do that now in order that Mr. Alan Nicolay, who is reviewing the genus may have all of the species to pass upon.

***Anthophilax nigrolineatus* new species.**

Quite robust, somewhat convex; piceous black except elytra which are yellow with basilar margin, a moderately broad common sutural stripe, another but narrower stripe extending from humeri to apex and joining with the sutural, a narrow marginal bead of a deep black, abdominal segments which have a reddish cast; head and pronotum covered with a very fine, sparse, and yet distinct, yellowish pubescence, apices of the elytra also slightly pubescent and the under surface clothed with a longer and denser pubescence of the